

"It Pays To Be Polite," Says the Safford Street Sage, "But That Brand of Politeness Assumed Plainly For Profit Will Never Earn Dividends."

MINNEHAHA FIRE FROM BOMB IN SHIP'S HOLD

Explosion Believed to Have Been
Caused by Infernal Machine

CAPTAIN HAD RECEIVED WARNING

Upon Receipt of Wireless Message
Wednesday Morning Boats Were
Swung Ready for Emergency.

Halifax, July 9.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport Line Minnehaha as she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination today.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock and two sailors were hurled bodily into the air. Flames followed quickly, and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship which Erich Muenster, then known as Frank Holt, had boasted he would send to the bottom. For there is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Muenster, or confederates, were responsible for the outrage which, well-timed, occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which the dynamite exploded that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain would be destroyed.

Muenster's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after holds.

THE STRAIN ON OUR EYES.

Modern Conditions, Not Poorer Vision,
Necessitate Glasses.

The question, "Are our eyes weaker?" is frequently asked by people who observe closely and who are dismayed by the remarkably large number of people who wear glasses today as compared with a generation or so ago. Our eyes are not degenerating. The eyes of the present generation are in no wise poorer, weaker or inferior to those of our ancestors, notwithstanding the fact that a far greater percentage wear glasses than formerly.

The probabilities are that the eyes of the human race are neither weaker nor stronger today than were those of our forefathers, unless it can be proved that the whole physique of the race today is weaker or stronger. As is the whole physical body, so are the eyes. But much more is required of our eyes now than was ever required of our ancestors. The strenuous struggle for existence today, the ever increasing complexity of our modern civilized life, the multiplying knowledge of the world in all lines of human endeavor, knowledge that must be mastered if we would rise and achieve success, put far greater strain on the eyes of this generation than on those that have gone before.

Our schools are far more exacting and severe, the business and scientific world require closer application and more painstaking care than ever before. Electricity has turned night into day, and much more work is now done by artificial illumination than in the past. Sharp competition in every line makes it necessary to have the best vision obtainable.

Because of these exacting demands on our eyes, latent imperfections, errors of refraction, causing eye strain, are brought out and made manifest by symptoms of discomfort and distress, compelling us to seek the improvement of vision and the comfort afforded by properly fitting lenses.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

To Make Bandages.

Bandages can be prepared from the good parts of worn sheets or pillow slips if perfectly clean. Rolls six to eight yards in length are most convenient—one inch wide for fingers, two inches for feet, two and one-half to three inches for head and arms and four inches for legs. A good way of keeping them in condition for use is to seal the rolls in a perfectly clean glass jar.—Philadelphia Record.

Opportunity Calls.

"Opportunity is at your door." "What is it?" inquired the pessimistic citizen. "Opportunity to subscribe to some worthy cause, or a chance to invest?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KEEP STREETS CLEAN.

There is little use in cleaning streets if it is no one's business to see that they are kept clean. Pavements that are clean in the morning will be filthy before night if every passerby is permitted to throw papers, cigar stubs and other refuse upon them at will. There are ordinances against practices of this sort. Why are they not enforced? It is true that the officer on the beat cannot see everything. But if every offender caught in the act were promptly arrested and fined a salutary fear of violating the law would quickly prevail.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FATHER D. J. CRONIN.

One of the lectures that are expected to be of unusual interest Chautauqua week is "The Woods and Flowers of Nebraska," by Father D. J. Cronin of Nebraska, a man who has been making a most pronounced success on the Red-path Chautauquas, where he has been lecturing for three years. He is a man of broad vision of life's affairs, and the high esteem in which he is held in his



home city is evidenced by the fact that he has on several occasions been chosen to deliver the baccalaureate address to the high school graduating class in spite of the fact that more than 90 per cent of the people of that town are members of churches other than his. The lecture is filled with humor and eloquence.

BIG LEAGUE BASE BALL

American League			
Detroit 15, Boston 4.			
Cleveland 4, New York 3.			
Chicago 5, Washington 1.			
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.			
National League			
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3 (10 innings).			
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1.			
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 7 (10 innings).			
New York 4, Cincinnati 3 (second game).			
Federal League			
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 2 (first game).			
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 0 (second game).			
Buffalo 8, Brooklyn 2 (first game).			
Buffalo 9, Brooklyn 1 (second game).			
Won. Lost. P.C.			
St. Louis 42 29 .587			
Kansas City 43 31 .581			
Chicago 42 31 .575			
Pittsburgh 40 32 .558			
Newark 39 35 .527			
Brooklyn 34 44 .434			
Buffalo 31 46 .402			
Baltimore 27 46 .370			

NOTICE

Meeting of the Bennington Fire Department will be held at the Stark House Co., rooms Saturday, July 10th 8 p. m. to hear the report of the carnival committee. George M. Hawks, president.

Tired, Aching Muscles Relieved

Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. "Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter-irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All Druggists, 25c. Get a bottle today. Penetrates without rubbing.

KAISER'S ANSWER CONSIDERED NOT SATISFACTORY

Only a Half Way Meeting of President Wilson's Demands

REPLY REACHED WILSON TODAY

He Will Return to Washington and the German Answer Will Then be Considered by the Cabinet.

Washington, July 9.—Officials high up all refuse to comment on the German reply until after it reaches President Wilson and has been considered by the cabinet.

Men close to the administration are inclined to think that the reply is not satisfactory. It certainly does not meet President Wilson's demand that Germany "disavow the acts of which the United States complains." The reply does in effect do just about half what the president asked in that it proposes measures in respect to "safeguarding of American lives and American ships," but in doing this it asks the United States to take a share of the responsibility. The German reply did not reach President Wilson until this morning and no word has come from the president in regard to it. He will return Monday from Corvallis.

CURED OF CANCER

Remarkable Cure by Dr. Solomon at Woodstock.

Dr. J. M. Solomon, the cancer specialist who has an office on Main street has received the following letter from a patient at Woodstock:

Woodstock, Vt., July 8, 1915.
To Jesse M. Solomon, M. D., Bennington, Vt.

I am very grateful to say that you have entirely cured me of two cancers and of a bad cancerous humor and growth on my face and one on my neck. I started your treatment on Oct. 7, 1914 and today I can honestly say that I am entirely cured and am in the best of health. I advise any one suffering to go to you for treatment. Very truly,
H. H. Houghton.
Signed in the presence of F. D. Brannock.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET

The Legend From Which the Well Known Saying Was Taken.

The origin of that singular and widely quoted saying, "A skeleton in the closet," which is found in almost every language in Europe, is found in one of those curious collections of stories that have come down from the middle ages. In one of these collections, compiled by an unknown hand about the middle of the tenth century, there is a story of a wealthy lady who, having a secret grief, confided it to a friend who was apparently a perfectly happy woman. She was the wife of a nobleman who lived in his castle in the south of France. She and her husband were outwardly on the most loving terms. Not a care cloud seemed to cast a shadow on her path.

After hearing the story of her afflicted friend the noble lady took her by the hand and led her to a secret chamber adjoining her bedroom, there opened the door of a closet and exposed a skeleton. "Know, my friend," she said, "no one is happy. Every day I am forced by my husband to kiss this grinning death head, which is that of a gentleman who was my husband's rival and whom I would have married had not my parents willed otherwise."

On the Moon.

The question "Could a man live on the moon?" has been put to an eminent astronomer, who replied: "I am afraid not. A man transplanted to the moon would find himself the lone inhabitant of a perfectly lifeless orb in which eternal silence reigns. He would have to manage without air, water or fire. He would not need to put windows in his house, for there is no wind, no rain, no dust, upon the moon. It has been truly and practically observed that the moon is apparently abandoned to death, nourishing no inhabitants, producing nothing resembling trees, flowers or beautiful things of any kind—useless, in short, except as a mass of extinct volcanic rubbish, which drags the sea into tides and reflects the sunbeams in moonlight."

The Human Jaw.

The human jaw has only eight muscles, but these exercise a force of a quarter of a ton.

HENRY STEBBINS WALBRIDGE

Life Long Resident Died Friday Night at North Bennington.

Henry S. Walbridge, the last of four brothers and two sisters, sons and daughters of the late Stebbins D. Walbridge, died at North Bennington Friday night in his 86th year.

He was born at Bennington Falls November 13, 1829, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, J. Ed. Walbridge. In 1861 he moved to North Bennington and engaged in the manufacture of carriages. Later he established and operated for many years a stereoscope factory, retiring about three years ago because of failing health. He was an active member of the Methodist church and a steward of the North Bennington organization for half a century.

Last December Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge observed the 60th anniversary of their marriage.

The family survivors are the widow and four children, J. Ed. Walbridge, Herbert S. Walbridge, Mrs. W. R. White of Bennington and Mrs. W. S. Bailey of Colorado, 13 grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

The funeral, which will be private, will be held from the home on Pleasant street, North Bennington, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. J. C. Mitchell will officiate.

REMBRANDT'S CAREER.

It is a Sermon on the Fickleness of Popular Approval.

The career of Rembrandt, now generally acknowledged to be one of the very greatest of painters, is an illustration of the fickleness of popular approval. During the last twenty-three years of his life he disappeared "in a shadow like that which envelops the mystery of his paintings."

In "Sketches of Great Painters," a book by Edwin Watts Chubb, there is an interesting paragraph—interesting alike to the philosopher and to the lover of art. "A generation after the death of Rembrandt, his masterpiece was observed that 'a short time ago the ignorance of reputed connoisseurs was so gross with regard to the work of the mighty Rembrandt that it was possible to buy one of his portraits for sixpence.'"

"Two centuries later an American millionaire, according to current reports, paid \$800,000 for one production, 'The Mill.' When he died 13 florins were spent on his funeral; in 1906, when celebrating his thirtieth birthday, Leyden and Amsterdam, spent thousands in his honor. When he lived his house, Saskia's home, was sold under the hammer of the sheriff; now the municipality has purchased the property, which has become the shrine of worshipful admirers, who come from all parts of the earth to see the place where once lived Rembrandt. Within a generation of his work criticism believed that the vulgar and prosaic aspects of a subject were the only ones he was capable of noting; and that his was a 'manner founded on delusion.'"

"Today we say that Rembrandt was universal in his sympathy, seeing where others were blind; that the ratchet as well as the saint, the aged beggar as well as the prince, the wrinkled old Dutch row as well as Cupid, were seen as worthy of the interpreting brush of the painter or needle of the etcher; that he is of the race of Michelangelo and Velasquez, of Titian and Raphael, of Leonardo and Rubens."

Baked Men.

Workers in porcelain factories are literally baked, but by some miracle they remain sufficiently undone to live. At least if they are not quite baked they endure a stronger heat than that which browns the Sunday sirloin. The furnaces wherein porcelain is finished are kept at the fiercest heat used in any industry. A chain of workmen, their heads and bodies swathed in fire-proof garments, take the finished pieces from the fire one at a time and pass them to the cooling room. The man at the head of this chain—he who stands nearest the furnace—can only work in five minute shifts. In his intervals of rest he lies on a mattress, drinking glass after glass of ice water from the hands of a small boy.

Dean Swift's Complaint.

It is no new thing, this complaint which one hears of the high cost of living. Writing to Stella from London in the year 1710, Dean Swift remarks: "I lodge in Dean street, St. James, where I removed a week ago. I have the first floor. The dining room and bedchamber at 8 shillings a week; plenty deep, but I spend nothing for eating, never go to a tavern and very seldom in a coach, yet, after all, it will be expensive."

Making Him Pay.

Lawyer (to kicking client)—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine? Client—Yes, Lawyer—Very well. (To clerk)—William, add \$5 to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.—Boston Transcript.

Glad Tidings.

Cholly—I suppose you know I'm a suitor of your sister? Bobbie—Yes, but you don't suit 'er.—Exchange.

GERMANY PLEDGES PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS

Provided They Travel on Marked Ships Without Contraband

WILL CONTINUE SUBMARINE WAR

Says That England Has Forced the Germans To This Step and That England Is to Blame.

The text of Germany's reply to the United States' second note on the Lusitania case was made public at Washington just after midnight this morning. The German reply is most friendly in spirit and promises safety to American ships and to passenger ships which are guaranteed by a neutral nation to carry no contraband. The essential part of the German reply is following:

"In the spirit of friendship where-with the German nation has been imbued toward the union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The imperial government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration proposals to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above mentioned American steamers.

"The imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. Three would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged different from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into the dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to require an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers the imperial government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers."

LOCAL OVERFLOW

La Tena' three ring wild animal circus will be in Bennington Friday, July 23. The show comes here from Bellows Falls and will exhibit at Morgan park.

Another Face on It.

"We ran across an old friend of yours the other day." "Who was it, and where did you meet him?" "It was Mr. Toddler, and we didn't exactly meet him—he wouldn't get out of the way."—Baltimore American.

VALUE OF TOWN BEAUTY.

The architectural embellishment of a city is widely recognized as a task for artists, but the architecture of the city itself has too long been left to chance and the politician. We now are beginning to see that upon the fundamental rightness of this architecture depend not only the health and comfort of the public, but its pleasure in its surroundings and its municipal pride.—New York Times.

OUR TOWN AND PEOPLE IN THE CAMERA'S EYE.

If you have never had a good chance to see yourself as others see you while you are walking about the streets of this town, just take part in the parade on the opening day of Chautauqua, and that night you will be able to sit in the audience and "watch yourself go by."

The Chautauqua management has arranged for a novel feature this season, to be known as chronophotographs. These pictures will show the parade, a



number of prominent buildings and places of interest about our city, as well as views of the crowds in and about the big tent. They will be shown on the screen on the Chautauqua platform that night by E. W. Wescott, a camera expert.

DISGUSTED WITH EVANGELIST

"Cyclone" Taylor Receives Scare at Forestdale by 200 People.

Brandon, July 8.—The residents of Forestdale decided last evening that B. T. Taylor, known as "Cyclone" Taylor, who poses as an evangelist, would hold no more meetings in that village, they having become disgusted with his obscene and abusive language. About 200 of them surrounded the tent where he was holding forth and serenaded him with horns and cow bells.

The demonstration was so strong that Taylor became alarmed as to his personal safety and sent to Brandon for police protection. Officers responded to the call and escorted the man to his boarding place. The crowd was good natured and orderly but the people were determined to silence the unwelcome visitor. It is understood that he will not be allowed to speak again.

Taylor has visited this section at intervals for several years and this is not the first time he has been forced to discontinue meetings here. Several years ago he caused some trouble and was ordered to leave town.

NORTH BENNINGTON

Miss Katherine Welch has accepted a position in Bellows Falls.

A. S. Payne has returned from a brief business trip to New York city.

E. J. Phillips of Troy has been spending the week with his daughter Mrs. Harrison Goddard.

Miss Lillian Brundige and Emmet Brundige have gone to Kinderhook to spend the summer with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Sheldon have returned to Londonderry after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Simonds.

Mrs. Alexander Buchanan of Boston, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Shepard of Mechanic street.

Mrs. P. H. Dalton of Prospect street left Friday for a visit with friends in Bennington.

The morning worship will be held at the Congregational church on Sunday at 11 o'clock, the pastor officiating. The subject of the sermon will be "The Final Joy of the Christian." The evening service will be omitted. The Bible school follows the morning worship at 12:00 o'clock. The special offering for the Foreign Missions Board will be taken at the morning service. Remember also the Green Box banks. The midweek meeting will be held on Thursday evening at 7:30.

BUYS WARDSBORO CATAMOUNT FOR BOSTON MUSEUM

Specimen Last on Exhibition at Bennington Historical Pageant

KILLED 40 YEARS AGO

Was Taken to Paris as Model for Bronze on Site of Catamount Tavern.

The "Wardsboro catamount," the last cougar killed in the state of Vermont, is to become a part of the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. Charles W. Johnson, curator of the society, was a guest at the Wallowoos Inn at Old Bennington recently and while here purchased the big cat of Chelsea Harrington, the local taxidermist. The catamount has already been shipped to Boston but will not be placed on exhibition until after it has been thoroughly restored. Since it was first mounted 40 years ago the animal has been transported about the country to Fourth of July celebrations and other public gatherings and had been considerably damaged. Mr. Harrington, however, states that an expert with museum experience will be able to repair all injuries and convert the catamount into a permanent specimen.

The catamount was killed in Wardsboro in November, 1875, by three men who tracked the animal into a dense piece of woods. Edwin L. White of North Bennington, who was a boy living at Wardsboro, at the time, well remembers the occurrence. Only one of the three hunters possessed a gun. When the panther had been run into the top of a tree the man with the gun fired at the animal. Down came the panther and out of the woods ran the three hunters. Once in the open their courage returned and they entered the woods and found the panther thrashing about on the ground. One of its fore shoulders had been broken by the bullet and as the other fore foot had been lost when the animal had been caught in a steel trap it was powerless to inflict any injury upon the hunters.

One of the men carried a rope. A noose was thrown about the panther's body, the animal was tied to a tree and finished with a club. After being mounted the animal was placed on exhibition at Wardsboro and the following year was brought to Bennington and placed on exhibition by the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical society at the Shurtleff drug store. An admission of ten cents was charged to see the curiosity, the funds so derived being turned into the treasury of the society. George A. Robinson of Old Bennington has among his collection of souvenirs one of the handbills circulated at the time advertising the exhibition at the drug store.

From Bennington the catamount was taken to Paris to be used as a model by Bartlett, the sculptor, in the creation of the life-size bronze that marks the site of the Catamount Tavern at Old Bennington.

The catamount's last public appearance was during the historical pageant held here in August, 1911. At that time the animal was brought from Wardsboro by automobile and was used in the reproduction of the Catamount Inn, the headquarters of the Green Mountain Boys during the controversy with the New York state government and in the days of the revolutionary war.

After the pageant the catamount was not returned to Wardsboro but was purchased from its owners by Mr. Robinson who later sold it to Chelsea Harrington of whom it was purchased for the Boston society.

Mr. Robinson has just received a letter from the curator saying that the catamount had been inspected by the executive committee of the organization and stating that they are well pleased with the latest acquisition to their collection.

Reward Offered

The school directors of Shaftsbury offer \$15.00 reward for evidence that results in the conviction of the persons who cut the rope on the village school flag pole on the recent 4th of July anniversary.

L. W. Cole, clerk.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont fair tonight and probably Sunday. Not much change in temperature.